GALLAWAY & KEATING.

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M. C. GALLAWAY, J. M. KRATING.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 6, 1876.

senate may chose to count those votes, the From what we read in the leading papers shall not be counted. Or, to take another of the State, and can learn from leading politicians, the opinion is fast crystalizing signed by Kellogg, who is now governor designed by Kellogg, who is now go politicians, the opinion is fast crystalizing into a conviction that Governor Harris should not only be elected to the United States senate, but be elected first and for the long term. He has gained so rapidly upon the adverse public sentiment engendered in one adverse public sentiment engendered all the pecuniary advantages and conclusive jurisdiction on the part of State returning boards, by voting down a resolution offered by Mr. Sheldon, of Louisiadverse public sentiment engendered in one or two places from the smouldering preju- the senate, but is so to the two houses, I con- that the choosing of M. F. Bonzano (and the on the cessation of hostilities the then noble dices of the civil war that his friends throughout the State, and even the friends of many

dices of the civil war that his friends through
out the State, and even the friends of many

dices of the civil war that his friends through
other Grant electors) is duly certified to by
the actual secretary of state of the State of
ism at the hands of an assassin. The interof his opponents, admit that his strength be- Such seems to be the opinion of the legal Louisiana, and by the returning board decided vening time to my first inaugration was filled fore the people is overwhelming, and is likely profession north and south. That the Refore the people is overwhelming, and is likely to prove so before the legislature. His canthe policy which the Democrats propose to the policy which the D vass of the State for Tilden and Hendricks adopt, we have only to refer to the proceed- by M. F. Bonzano," etc., etc. When should be thrown immediately into the was so unselfish, so patriotic, so dignified and ings of congress, on the twelfth of Feb- the senate finally returned and the two hands of those who had recently and perso able as to invite the confidence ruary, 1873, when both houses had a large houses assembled for the last time, the of men who had hitherto regarded him from Republican majority. The Congressional Vice-President, having announced the action

the standpoint of prejudice, and convince licans threw out the vote of Georgia and sas and Louisiana, said: "The tellers, will even conscientious Republicans that he is up Louisians, and that both houses decided by a now announce the result of the vote," and to the spirit and purpose of the times; that concurrent majority that they had power to Senator Sherman announced as follows, etc. voter. They would not disappoint this expeche has kept pace with the march of events, go behind the returns. As the proceedings It will be seen that every important matter tation and is as honest and earnest an expositor of of congress on this occasion will be made the now at issue was decided by the houses on and is as honest and earnest an expositor of precedent for the Democrats in the action by present policies as any of those which in for- which they expect to prevent the fraud that senate decided, by anticipation, that it had no commenced. It was the work of the legislamer days stirred the nation to its profoundest | would elect a minority President, we shall power, of its own motion, without the concurdepths. The inexperience of many of the briefly give the facts connected with this deone o'clock in the evening, and the Vice-President (Schuyler Colfax), seated by the Tennessee in the senate, broken only once by resentatives having met under the provisions consent, so as to have the statute read. Sen-Andrew Johnson, is not the golden virtue of of the constitution for the purpose of opening, which mea may be proud, and to which they can cling with affection. Our citizens know mined that negativism shall give way and hand to the tellers the votes of the several by ununinous consent, cannot dispense with a shall make way for experience and the ability the State of Maine, and was required to show to speak, make way for statesmanship resting that the governor's certificate was authentic. on a record as bright as pure and unsullied as | The Vice-President said: "If no person obthat of any man who ever stood in the august | jects, the tellers will report the material part forum of the Republic. Men opposed to De- of the subsequent certificates, subject, however, to the demand of any senator or repremocracy and who on the hustings in other and happier years opposed Harris as the very em- full." To this Senator Trumbull objected,

sentative that the document shall be read in bodiment of the principles of our party re- and his objection prevailed. The tellers, tion with the Fort Pillow massacre, has sent cognizing the position Tennessee occupies as I therefore, proceeded to announce the electorthe "silent sister," and admitting his abilities al votes of the several States, specifying in as the foremost of our living public men, are each case that the certificate of the election of the electors was signed by the governor clamorous for his election, sure that in him and countersigned by the secretary of state. have been glad to publish it; in fact, had would again be revived the traditional influ- Mr. Hoar objected to the count of the three ences of Tennessee in the councils of the votes cast for Horace Greeley in Georgia. The Vice-President thereupon read the joint rule, States. They feel that now, more than ever, the senate retired, and the objection was voted on without debate in the senate and house. The house sustained the objection, the senate meeting again, the Vice-P-esident announced terance. Men who will not fear debate on the non-concurrence of the houses, and the any of the questions of law or policy that may Vice-President distinctly stating that in consequence of the action of the house the cotes hesitate to break a lance with the great men could not be counted. It is to be observed who justly enjoy national reputations. It is just here that, when the senate retired and these men, the former opponents of Harris, came to vote on Georgia's vote being ter which made so profound an impression in counted, there was a direct issue made by Senator Conkling as to the respective powthe senate. When his name was first men- er of the president of the senate and of the tioned for that high place, the Democracy of two houses in counting the vote. Mr. Conkthe State were strong for him. Since then ling moved to amend the resolution to count Georgia's vote, by adding to it the words. the functions of the two houses being ministerial merely." The Vice-President, in submitting the question to the senate, said: "The chair states that, in doing this, he does it as he believes it to be his duty, because it is well known that there has been a wide difference of opinion as to the counting of the want, and whom the legislature will doubt the senate shall, in the presence of the senless elect on the first ballot, for the long term, ate and house of representatives, open all the in order to attest their sense of his high de- certificates, and the votes shall then be counted;' and the question in dispute has been whether they shall be counted by the two their constituents. They will do him the houses, or ichether they shall be counted by honor of removing him from anything like a the presiding officer. The twenty-second joint wrangle for the place, and will justify, by rule remitted this question distinctly to the promptly conceding the place to him, the two houses of congress, and they thereby exconfidence the people repose in them. They pressed their opinion that the President of the senate has simply one duty to perform-to open the certificates." The question was put, and the senate voted down Mr. Conkling's

will make him feel that he is favored above all other men, and that with full faith in his integrity and purity of character, the State amendment by a vote of 28 ayes to 32 nays, of Tennessee lays upon him burdens all the thus reaffirming its adhesion to the construction put upon the constitution by the twentysecond joint rule. The vote is interesting. are exceptional and are conferred with a lav-Yeas-Boreman, Caldwell, Carpenter, Chandish hand, prompted by a noble and generous ler, Clayton, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Hamlin, Hitchcock, Howe, Lewis, Maine, The Radicals mistake the temper of the Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sawyer, Sherman, Stewart, West, Windom and hope for the peace and unity so neccessary to ment which the consummation of their villainy will arouse throughout the country. Wright. Nays-Alcorn, Anthony, Bayard, the welfare of the country? But they flippantly and sneeringly console Blair, Buckingham, Casserly, Cole, Cooper, themselves with the remark that it will "soon Davis, Edmunds (who offered the joint resoblow over," and that the people will quietly lution abrogating the twenty second joint of any of our great statesmen are dependent acquiesce in the election of Hayes. There rule), Fenton, Ferry, of Connecticut, Hamil- on the cold charities of the world. The something to which the people will not assent lan, Hill, Johnston, Kelly, Machen, Nor- who was by his side when he died, and whom and forget, and the election of a President wood, Pool, Ransom, Rice, Robertson, Sauls- the general loved as his only child, is com-

of the United States by palpable fraud is one bury, Schurz, Sprague, Stevenson, Stockton, ber valuable relics. All who feel disposed to of them. A government which permits such Tipton, Trumbull and Vickers. The houses purchase, and at the same time assist a worusurpation would lose the respect of the peo- next retired to vote on the question of the thy woman, and honor a noble memory, may ple. No such wrong as the one now consummated can by any possibility blow over. to. Four electors in Texas had met and filled to be a list by addressing Mrs. A. Jackson, Hermitage, near Nashville, Tennessee. The It would be an offense which would engender | vacancies by electing four more, the objection It would be an offense which would engender the bitterest partisan hatreds. It would be being that a quorum of the electoral college from New York city, and called his State caran issue in every election, and would not did not vote; and, also, that their certificates riage, is also for sale, and can be seen at the an issue in every election, and would not did not vote; and, also, that their certificates had, a set of the maker, Broadway and Forty-down at the hidding of the knaves who were not signed by the governor. Both houses shop of the maker, Broadway and Forty-down at the hidding of the knaves who were not signed by the governor. Both houses seventh street, in that metropolis.—Philahave profited by the swindle. It would de- overruled the objection and decided to receive delphia Press. stroy the Radicals, but they could not be dislodged from power, as each Radical
State could organize a returningboard, which could count themselves elected and the Democrats def-ated,
just as they have done in South Carolina,
The objection to selves elected and the Democrats def-ated,
pust as they have done in South Carolina,
The objection to the fact above should diligence and general satisfaction. By a report from the clerk of the court
than the had been violently driven away while
and crease to be entitled to the protection of the last session of congress until the
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pour of the last session of congress until the
pour o stroy the Radicals, but they could not be dis- the votes. The next objections on which the casioned by such villainy, instead of blowing over, would enter into every act of Federal legislation. It would arouse the indignation the returns from Arkansas were rejected by late the returns from Arkansas were rejected by late the matter in hand, and disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. The report also contains a state-in ment of the general result of the labors of legislation. It would arouse the indignation upon the technical ground of informality, and legislation are continually as a summer of the general result of the labors of legislations. It would arouse the indignation upon the technical ground of informality, and like the court to date thereof like a summer of the general result of the labors of legislations. It would arouse the indignation upon the technical ground of informality, and like the court will have disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. The report also contains a state-in ment of the general result of the labors of late the court will have disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. The report also contains a state-in ment of the general result of the labors of late the matter in hand, and in recommending that a more severe punishment should be provided for the offense of ment of the general result of the labors of late the court will have disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. The report also contains a state-in ment should be provided for the offense of ment of the general result of the labors of late the court will have disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. The report also contains a state-in ment of the general result of the labors of late the court will have disposed of all the claims presented for adjudication. The report also contains a state-in ment should be provided for the offense of ment of the general result of the labors of late the court will have a state-in ment of the general result of the court will have a state-in ment of the general result of the labors of the labors of the labors of the la legislation. It would arouse the indignation of all men cheated of their rights. It would arouse the of the objection of frand. It is never-call forth the condemnation of all men who call forth the condemnation of all men who call forth the condemnation of all men who call forth the condemnation of the objection of frand. It is never-call forth the condemnation of the classes of claims admitted to the condemnation of the classes of claims admitted to the condemnation of the classes of claims admitted to the condemnation of the classes of claims admitted to the condemnation of the classes of claims admitted to the status of such personal violence.

A very gratifying result is presented in the deficiency of this department to the labors of the court to date thereof. It is a cause of the court to date thereof. It is a cause of the court to date thereof. A very gratifying result is presented in the deficiency of this department. are not partisans, and who believe that crime | theless the fact that this vote was really re-

MEMPHIS APPEAL not blow over. Instead of blowing over, the ing the vote of Louisiana. These objections not blow over. Instead of blowing over, the ing the vote of Louisiana. These objections and the vote of Louisiana. These objections been duly signed, and the work of the committee is complete. The fixing of the disposition of such go down to history, and live to blacken the of returns from this State, one made by the names of the perpetrators. Usurpations in De Ferriet returning board, the other by the republics never blow over. Those who would Lynch board. The latter was informal; the elect a President by fraud will be execrated former, which Senator Transbull moved should in history as is Cromwell for similar usurpa- be adopted, was regular in form, and, as he To the Senate and House of Representatives:

> shall be received." The position of the Repub-THE APPEAL TO CONGRESS. The iniquitous conspiracy to stiffe the voice f the sople and to seize the government by frau I having been consummated, an outraged and indignant people will appeal to congress. Thither the eyes of the American people are now confidently turned. That congress has the power to prevent the inauguration of a President declared elected by congress to interpose and prevent the election of a President by fraud, and said:

stick in the bark of technicality or formal-I think that the two houses have complete lent, and Henry Wilson, Vice-President, by power to reject electoral votes which they judge to be illegal. For example, suppose there should come from any State two sealed proper return of votes cast by the electors of the people. It is impossible where so man envelopes, each purporting to contain the rotes of the electoral college of that State no State government in said State which is reand each wearing the appearance of being regular in form. I conceive it to be the province of the two houses, and not at all of the counting of the votes cast for electors in the from the mistake, but I leave comparisons to president of the senate, to decide which of State of Louisiana at the election held in No- history, claiming only that I have acted in vember last had been made prior to the e two to count and which reject; or, suppose there comes up from a State only one envelope purporting to contain electoral meeting of the electors." Mr. Job within the law, and for the very best interests votes, but on opening it there appears to be Stevenson, of the house, objected "be- of the whole people. The failures have been o certificate of the governor as to the names cause it does not sufficiently ap- errors of judgment and not of the heart. who is not the governor, and that for some pear that the electors were elected according eason there has been forwarded no certificate to law." It must be remembered that the f the real electors from the real governor, Louisiana returning board at present can- no other nation had survived. Nearly one

der this government of Kellogg which Sen-to the Union a large percentage of the popudence is not satisfactory to the president of ana, to the effect that "whereas it appears in the delivery of their goods. Immediately Globe shows that on this occasion the Repub- of the respective houses in regard to Arkan- tion, as finally agreed upon, was this, and

The senate entered the hall of the house at the power to read a State statute. Senator speaker, said: "The senate and house of rep- rule. Senator Conkling asked for unanimous

ator Anthony withdrew his objection, but said significantly, "but I ask the chair if the etc., and it being my duty to open the votes, I senate can, by unanimous consent, dispense now proceed to discharge that duty." The with a joint rule of the two houses of con-Vice-President then proceeded to open gress?" The Vice-President-"The senate, States, etc. Senator Sherman (one of the tell- joint rule." And there was no objection to era read in full the certificate of the vote of this ruling of Mr. Colfax. If, by unanimous joint rule, can a majority of the senate do so,

CHALMERS'S GREAT SUCCESS.

Mr. James R. Chalmers, who styles him but who is better known in connec us a letter in reply to the strictures of our correspondent, "J. R." upon the circum-Friars Point, Mississippi, November 24th, and was received here yesterday. ished in the Memphis APPEAL of November 28th, and, we presume, in other southern takes the trouble to write what the APPEAL calls "an open letter to the New York Times he will perhaps do us the slender courtesy decided to admit the vote, and, the two houses giving us time to refuse its insertion before sending it to other newspapers. Of course "General" Chalmers is the best judge of three votes from Georgia were thrown out, the take pleasure in quoting the appreciative comment of the APPEAL that he "answers his assailant in the most convincing terms and makes plain the manner and method of It is a pity that a lettory of the country." ennessee should not be eligible for repro

The above from the New York Times is pretext in the world to escape from a duty it wronged by the publication of the lying letters the letter of General Chalmers, every one of which can be proven on oath by the hitherto voices. Its language is: "The president of Republicans, white and black, he mentions a having supported him by speech and vote, cannot be successfully gainsaid by Jame Redpath, living a thousand miles from the district. They are statements that so entirely contradict those of Mr. Redpath, tha the Times having already built upon onfession that at this stage of the game i tion to the Times, and it is this: Suppose the Ferry, of Michigan, (now president of the press of the south should continue to keep in senate,) Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, public view the atrocities and wanton cruelties of Sherman's march to the sea and the urning of Columbia, as it does, what it calls the Fort Pillow massacre, when could we

It is always sad to hear that the relatives ton, of Maryland, Hamilton, of Texas, Harvoted woman who ministered to his wants, carriage presented to Old Hickory, at his in-

tween the swindled and the swindlers would up, in connection with the objections to counts M'Lean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

Washington, December 5. said, "It is an important question whether a In submitting my eighth and last annual veturn in all respects in conformity with law message to congress, it seems proper that should refer to, and in some degree recapitu late the events and official acts of the past

lican leaders now is that the president of the eight years. senate must count and declare, and that he annot go behind a regular return. On Mr. | called to the office of chief executive without Trumbull's motion, however, the senate voted of seventeen I had never even witnessed the the other way by 35 to 20. Among those who excitement attenuing a Presidential campaign voted that a formal return could be traversed | but twice antecedent to my own candidacy we find the names of Carpenter, Chandler, and in but one of them was I eligible as a voter. Conkling, Edmunds, Ferry (the present actto suppose that errors of judgment must have ing Vice-President), Frelinghaysen, Logan, occurred. Even had they not difference of Morrill, Morton, Sherman and West. The opinion between the executive, bound by an senate finally determined that the vote of oath to the strict performance of his duties, and writers and debaters, must have arisen. It is not necessarily an evidence of blunder on considered," on the motion of Mr. Carpen- the part of the executive because there are

Louisiana could not be counted, "all things ter. That senator's objection to count- these differences of views, ing the vote of Louisiana certainly did not and I admit; but it seems to me oftener in selections made of assistants appointed to ity. He said: "I object to the counting of aid in carrying out the various daties of ad he votes given for U. S. Grant, for Presi- ministering the government, in nearly every case selected without a personal acquain ance with the appointees, but on recommenda the electors of Louisiana, because there is no tions of representatives chosen directly b the State of Louisiana, and because there is trusts are to be allotted that the right parties should be chosen in every instance. History shows that administrations from the time of nublican in form, and because no canvass or Washington to the present have not been free every instance from a consciousness and de sire to do what was right and constitutional meeting of the electors." Mr. Job within the law, and for the very best interests My civil career commenced at a mos critical time, less than four years after th country had emerged from a conflict such as can see that though the president of the vassing the electoral vote was appointed un- half of the States had revolted against the

> victors should continue to have an equal voice with them in this control. Reconstruconly this, except that the late slave was enfranchised, giving an increase, as was sup-posed, to the Union-loving, Umon-supporting

Hence, at the beginning of my first administration, the work of reconstruction, much fifteenth amendment to the constitution. The Anthony objected that to do so was in the country was laboring under an enormous debt and taxation was so oppressive as to discourage production. Another danger also threathad to be adjusted, and was adjusted without a war and in a menner highly honorable to

> same time over \$135,000,000 by refunding the \$130,000,000 in 1869 to but little over \$100, been changed from over \$130,000,000 against the United States in 1869 to more than \$120. 000,000 in our favor in 1876. It is confidentof the United States will increase, and not minish, and that the pledge of congress to

esume specie payment in 1879 will be easily Even in the absence of much desired fur ther legislation on the subject, a policy has been adopted toward the Indian tribes inhabiting a large portion of the territory of the United States, which has been humane, and ilities in the whole land, except in a portion who has violated our treaty stipulations in his search for gold. The question might be

discoveries of gold, took region an aying quantities, and any effort to remove e miners would only result in the destruction of the bulk of the troops that might be sent there to remove them. All difficulty in this matter has, however, been removed, sub ject to the approval of congress, by a treaty, ceding the Black Hills and approaches to settlement by citizens. The subject of Indian pecimen of the fairness in politics so charac- policy and treatment is so fully set forth by the secretary of the interior, and the com-missioner of Indian affairs, and my views so fully expressed therein, that I refer to the The relations of the United States with oreign powers continue on a friendly footof a lying correspondent. The statements of | but the United States have been happily free ering the past year from the complication aformation as to certain of the matters

e powers of the earth has been plainly own by the general participation of foreign eazed, and the exertions made by distant owers show their interest in and friendly eling toward the United States. In comgovernment and people of the United tates have not only fully appreciated this ex-ibition of kindly feeling, but it may be justand fairly expected that no small benefits will result both to ourselves and other nations of naturalization and the safeguards which rom a better acquaintance and a better ap-Congress at its last session saw fit to reduce e amount usually appropriated for foreign

in foreign countries and for certain consular officers, and by reducing the amounts usually appropriated for certain other diplomatic posts, and thus necessitating a change in the grade of representative. For these asons, immediately upon the passage of the ill making appropriation, for diplomatic and ons were issued to the representatives of the United States at Bolivia, Ecnador and Colombia and to the consular officers for whom no apfrom the performance of their duties, and in nce which will attend our foreign repre- patriation may be accomplished.

last session of congre's.

British Possessions, except as to the portion of territory ceded by Russia to the United States the treaty of 1867. The work under the treaty of 1867. The work Congress, by act approved March 3, 1875, to prepare them for the use of man; in the entrusted to the commissioners and to the authorized the inhabitants of the Territory of officers of the army attached to the Colorado to form a State government, with commission, has been well and satisfactorily the name of the State of Colorado and therethe name of the State of Colorado, and thereriormed. The original official agreement in provided for the admission of said State, the commission, signed on the twentyof the commission, signed on the twenty-minth of May, 1876, with the original list of footing with the original States. A constitu-

astronomical stations observed, the original tion having been adopted and ratified by the official list of the monuments which marked people of that State, and the acting governor from it, will find it of value in pointing out the international boundary lines, the maps | ha and records, and general reports relating to by said act, together with a copy of such con- quantity than the needs of the world require e commission, have been deposited in the stitution and ordinances as provided for in and must sell, therefore, for less than the cost spartment of state. Tee official report of the said act, and the provisions of said act of production, and those which command a ner of the United States, will be submitted 1876, a cppy of which is hereto annexed. o congress within a short time. nals under the treaty of 1842.

rocity concluded with the Hawaiian islands ecompanies this messure.

ites of injuries by persons in authority. It creased cavalry force, should their service be mand, without a precedent to guide them in ed, however, these will ultimately be necessary, to prosecute economical work upon the preparation of such a med to the satisfaction of both governimportant public buildings, to provide for play. The success of their quarter has not been exempt from acts of one Republic on

vernment on the opposite side of the river. subject of the adjustment of these causes the two Republics. The government of the United States of the steamer Montijo, seized by authority mount has been transferred to the proper

It is with satisfaction that I am able to anunce that the joint commission for the adstment of claims between the United States d Mexico by the convention of 1868, the dution of which has been several times extended, has brought its labors to a close. From the report of the agent of the United States, erewith, it will be seen that within the time nited by the commission 1017 claims on the ainst Mexico werd referred to the commison. Of these claims 831 were dismissed or were made in favor of the claimants of war directed that of this amount \$200,000 against the Mexican Republic, amounting in should be expended, and that no new works the aggregate to \$4,125,622 20. Within the same period 998 claims on the part of were not of national importance. nited States were referred to the committee. | 000, and works are now progressing on this of these claims 831 were dismissed or disalof Nebraska, Dakota, Wyoming and Mon-tana territories, the Black Hills region and 498 41. By the terms of the convention the approaches thereto. Hostilities there have amount of these awards is to be deducted jettaes at the mouth of the Pass, and eighteen citizens against Mexico, and the balance only to be paid by Mexico to the United quired before payment shall be made by the asked why the government has not enforced States, leaving the United States to make provisions for their proportion of the awards and officers is now examining these works,

ing the occupation of the Black Hills region by the whites? The answer is simple: The cessary to provide for their payment. In noved by the troops, but the rumored and this connection I am prepared to be able to express the acknowledgement due Mr. Thornincreased ton, the umpire of the commission, who has given to the econsideration of the large number wearied patience, and that fairness and in elligence which are well known to belong to | terial of our navy to which no increase ha accomplished representative of Great y the representative in this country of the others which had gone to decay, yet the Monthly payments of a very small part of I the means at command, and by substantially

ount of claims of the latter against that vernment continue to be made with reasoned to change the system which it has hithrto pursued in this respect, by issuing bonds a part of the amount of the several aims. The proposition, however, could not t is supposed, properly be accepted, at least not without the consent of the holders of certificates of indebtedness of Venezuela, and these are so much depressed that it would be disposition on the subject. In another message I have called the atention of congress to the necessity of legisgrowing out of the universal use and great ation with regard to fraudulent naturalization and to the subject of expatriation and election of nationality. The number of persons of foreign birth seeking a home in the

United States, the easy facility with which

the honest immigrant may, after the lapse of | that there is in the navy will be a reasonable time, become possessed of all and useful to its full capacity, and all will be powerful for the purpose of defense and also induce such adopted citizens to return to rive within a reasonable distance from our he country of their birth, render the subject modern and powerful than it is, has been experience has proved necessary for the proection of the honest naturalized citizens, of tary of the navy by persons who, at the same tramount importance. The very simplicity time, criticise and complain of his endea a the requir ments of the law on this questo bring the navy that we have to its best and affords opportunity for fraud, the want of uniformity in the most efficient condition, but the good sense of proceedings and records of the various courts and in the forms of the certificates of natu- this time any effective naval force at comralization issued afford a constant source of mand. I suggest no additional requirements to the acquisition of citizenship be- the excess of expenditures, excluding expendiyond those now existing, but invite the earn- tures on account of previous years, over the est attention of congress to the necessity and | receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, wisdom of some provisions regarding uni- 1876, to be \$4,151,988 66; estimated expendiformity in the records and certificates, and tures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, providing against the frauds which frequently take place, and for the vacating of a record same period, \$4,516,500, leaving an estiof naturalization obtained on fraud. These mated excess of expenditures to be appropriprovisions are needed in aid and for the pro-tection of the honest citizen of foreign birth, postmaster general, like his predecessor, i postmaster.general, like his predecessor, i a like manner steps were immediately taken and for the want of which he is made to suf- convinced that a change in the basis of adto substitute charges de affaires for ministers resident in Portugal, Denmark, Greece, insisted upon the right of expatriation, and fourth class is necessary for the good of the past. Whole communities would have sought vitzerland and Paraguay. While thor- has obtained, after a long struggle, an ad- service as well as for the interests of the gov- refuge there. bughly impressed with the wisdom of sound acquiescence therein on the part of many forcompensation of the class of postmasters they should go. Their labor is desirable, inranches of the government, I cannot escape eign powers, and by the conclusion of treaties above mentioned be based upon the business dispensable almost where they now are, bu he conclusion that in some instances the on that subject. It is, however, but justice of their respective offices, as ascertained from the possession of this territory would have

While emigrants in large numbers become | ly requested that their reports of apprehended vious action in regard to it. sentatives under this reduction. I am of opinion that a re-examination of the subject opinion that a re-examination of the subject of the United States, it is also true danger should not be made public, lest it with the present congress my official life will cause a change in some instances in the that persons, both native and naturalized, should result in the loss of their lives; but no terminates; it is not probable that public af will cause a change in some instances in the concurrence reached on these subjects at the once citizens of the United, States either by positive testimony has been submitted, ex- fairs will ever again receive attention from formal acts or as the effect of a series of facts cept in the case of a mail-messenger at The court of commissioners of the Alabama and circumstances, abandon their citizenship, | Spartanburg, South Carolina, who reported always taking deep interest in the honor, in

call forth the condemnation of all men who are not partisans, and who believe that crime these the fact that this vote was really refused to be counted by t's enate because of fixed to be counted by t's enate because of fixed to be counted by t's enate because of fixed to be counted by t's enate because of fixed, and not because of fixed the proof is that the vote of Florida, wherein this character never blow over. The more they are discussed, the greater is their stench they are discussed, the greater is their stench in the public nostril, and the hatreds being the public nostril, and the hatreds being the public nostril, and the hatreds being the public nostril, and the windless windless would in the public nostril, and the windless windless would in the public nostril, and the windless windless would not because of informality, and the public nostril, and the hatreds being the court, which are of long standing and just entitled to early consideration, should instead to fixed the proof is that the vote of Florida, wherein the easily constant in appropriation for the purpose.

It is with satisfaction that I am enabled to state that the vote of Florida, wherein the proof is that the vote of Florida, wherein the proof is that the vote of Florida, wherein the proof is that the vote of Florida, wherein the proof is that the vote of Florida, wherein the proof is that the vote of Florida, wherein the proof is that the vote of Florida, wherein the proof is that the vote of Florida, wherein the proof is that the vote of Florida, wherein the proof is that the vote of Florida, wherein the proof is that the vote of Florida, wherein the proof is that the vote

boundary upon the Pacific coast by the pro-tocol of March 10, 1873, pursuant to the agreement of the emperor of Germany by cases upon recognized, fixed and settled prin-ciples, either provides no remedy in many de-serving cases, or compels a consideration of the rate of nearly two per cent, per annum. article thirty-four of the treaty of Washington, such claims by congress or the executive demittee, adjusts and fixes the end of the boundary line between the United States and the United States and the found one of great interest, marking, as if does, the great progress of the last century in

commissioner on the part of the United | congress having been duly complied with, I | profit over the cost of production because tes, with the report of the chief astrono- issued a proclamation on the first of August, there is not an over production. I call special attention to the need of the department The report of the secretary of war shows new gallery for the reception of the exhibits I reserve for a separate communication to that the army has been actively employed ongress a statement of the condition of the during the year in subduing, at the request estions which lately arose with Great Brit- of the Indian bureau, certain wind bands of foreign nations; and to the recommends n respecting the surrender of fugitive crim-als under the treaty of 1842. the South during the election. The commisof the commissioner of agriculture generally The Ottoman government gave notice, un- sion constituted under the act of February date of January 15, 1874, of its desire to 24, 1876, to consider and report on the whole to read them and to make recommendations erminate the treaty of 1862, concerning com- subject of reform and reorganization of the thereon, and are herewith submitted. erce and navigation, pursuant to the pro- whole army, has collected a large mass of staons of the twenty-second article thereof. tistics and points bearing on the subject bender this notice the treaty terminated upon fore it, which are now under consideration, be fifth day of June, 1876. That government and their report is progressing. I am adas invited negotiations toward the concluvised, however, by the president of the comion of a new treaty. By the act of March mission, that it will be impracticable to comto the country. It has shown the great pr , 1874, the President was authorized, when should receive satisfactory information report to be presented through me to conskill made in a single century, and demon at the Ottoman government, or that of gress on the first day of this session, as the strated that we are but little behind the older Egypt, had organized new tribunals likely to notice has been too short to give time for that nations in one branch, while in some we cure to citizens of the United States the mature deliberation which the subject de- scarcely have a rival. It has served, too, not ame impartial justice enjoyed under the ex-presse of judicial functions by the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, extended to the 29th of January, 1877. suspend the operation of the act of June 1, 1860, and to accept for the cities of the United States the jurisdiction prepared under the act of March 1, 1875, and the pride of the country engendered. It the new tribunals. Satisfactory information have not been promulgated, but are held has been suggested by scientists interested in aving been received of the organization of until after the report of the above mentioned until after the report of the above mentioned and connected with the Smithsonian institute, in a communication, that the government excommission small may be be received and activation to be issued on the twenty-several may be be suitable on the twenty-several building the operation of the act of June 22, 1876, ir Egypt. According to the provisions of the act, a copy of should be discharged on the expiration of the act of June 28, 1876, ir Egypt. According to the provisions of the act, a copy of should be discharged on the expiration of the act of June 29, 1876, ir Egypt. According to the provisions of the act, a copy of should be discharged on the expiration of the act of June 29, 1876, ir Egypt. According to the provisions of the act, a copy of should be discharged on the expiration of the capatol, and that a commission small may be acted and act.

The provision of the capatol, and that a contract of the capatol and act. oclamation accompanies this message. hostilities. Under this authority the cavalry that congress would second this view, I dithe United States has united with the regiments have been strengthened, and a rected that all government ther powers in the organization of these portion of them are now in the field pursuing at the Centennial exhibition should remain ons which have arisen may be readily adsted, and that the evidence in judicial maters of the war department are made of the vidence in judicial maters of the war department are made of the properties. ourts, it is hoped that the jurisdiction ques- the remnants of the Indians with whom they estimates of the war department are made upon the basis of the number of men authorized by law, and their requirements as shown The necessary legislation to carry into effect by years of experience, and also with the manent exhibition is acted on. Although the condition respecting the commercial re- purpose on the part of the bureau officers to moneys appropriated by congress to enable provide for all contingencies that may arise the participation of the several executive de 1875 having been had, the proclamation to during the time for which the estimates are partments in the international exhibition of rry into effect the convention, as provided made. Exclusive of engineers' estimates, the act approved August 15, 1876, was presented in accordance with the act dertaking to the full extent at first contemplated, it gives me pleasure to refer to the sissued in September last. A copy there- of congress calling for surveys and estimates for improvements at various localities, the ery efficient and creditable manner in which The commotions which have been prevalent estimates now presented are about \$6,-Mexico for some time past, and which un-ppily seem to be not wholly quieted, have for the years 1874, 1875 and 1876. This inpart of the government have discharged their complaints by citizens of the United | crease is asked in order to provide for the in-

The report of the secretary of the nav

shows that he believes the service to be in a

were actually less in amount than those made

the increase in the cost of the naval service

expense of steam machinery. The money

first quarter has not been exempt from acts of violence by citizens of one Republic on those of the other. The frequency of these is supposed to be increased, and their adjustment made the more difficult, by the considerment made the more difficult. able changes in the course of the lower part for the Rio Grande river, which river is a part for the Bio Grande river, which river is a part for the boundary between the two countries. In the statistical and practical evidences of our them. of the boundary between the two countries. them.

These changes have placed on either side of the mer special attention to the following arts and the application of applies. that river portions of land which by existing lowing recommendations of the secretary of conventions belong to the jurisdiction of the war: First—That the claims under the act of science in the administration of the affairs of during the war, be removed from the offices f the quartermaster and commissary generil, and transferred to the southern claims nent exhibition congress may pr ommission. These claims are of precisely a For this act of generosity they sh columbia has paid the award in the case of the same and the similar nature to those now before the south the thanks of the people, and I respectfully suggest that a resolution of congress to that government some years since, and the ment bureaus have not the clerical force for the people and the suggest that a resolution of congress to that effect be adopted. The attention of congress cannot be too some greater safeguard over the method choosing and declaring the election of a Pres

e board appointed from these several de

uties, with the funds placed at their com-

five per cent, per annum, and the decrease of

of knowledge and skill; in the labor of pro-

culturalist in his labors, and in the knowledge

The reports of district commissioners and

ements in machinery to aid the agri-

ducing, saving and manipulating the sa

of those scientific subjects necessary to

thorough system of economy in agricult

heir examination, nor the proper machinery or investigating the loyalty of the claimants. earnestly called to the necessity of throwing econd—That congress sanction the scheme Under the present system there seen partially, no doubt, in the enlightenment ie electors. The compulsory support of the of all who cannot read and write the English language, after a fixed probation, would meet my hearty approval. I would not make the The appropriations for river and harbor apply, however, to those already voters, but I improvements for the current year were would to all becoming so after the expiration isallowed, and 186 cases of awards \$5,015,000. With my approval, the secretary of the probation fixed upon. Foreigners, coming to this country who are educated in their own language would acquire the requisite knowledge of ours quently this amount was increased to \$223. enough interest in our language to acquire a sufficient knowledge of it to enable them to study the institutions and laws of the country intelligently, I would not confer upon them the right to make and enact laws to act upon those who did. events, and of all recommedations to con-

gress by me during the last seven years ime may show some of these recomme tions not to have been wisely conceived, but believe the larger part will be no discredit to my administration. One of these recommendations met with the united opposition of one political party in the senate and wit a strong opposition from the other, namely, the treaty for the annexation of San pecually refer, maintaining, as I do, that if ny views had been concurred in the country would be in a more prosperous condition to-Domingo is fertile, and upon its soil may be grown just those tropical products of which the United States use so much, and which are produced or prepared for market now by slave labor almost exclusively, namely, sugar, offee, dyewoods, mahogony, tropical fruits, and tobacco. About seventy-five per cent, of consumed in the United States. percentage of the exports of Brazil also find he same market. These are paid for almost exclusively in coin, the legislation, particuurly in Cuba, being unfavorable to a mutual exchange of the products of each country Flour shipped from the Mississippi river to Havana can pass by the very entrance to the city on its way to a portion of Spain; it then pays a fixed duty upon articles to be re-ex-ported, is transferred to a Spanish vessel and brought back almost to the point of starting pays a second duty, and still er what would be received by direct ment. All that produced in Cuba coul coduced in San Domingo, which being a part of the United States, commerce between he island and the main land would be free here would be no export duties on her sh ments nor import duties on those con the supplies, machinery, etc States. The effect that would have been pr luced upon Cuban commerce with these ac

vantages to America is observable at a

glance; the Cuban question would have bee

settled long ago in favor of

Hundreds of American vessels would now really to his practical action that we have at of the island to a market, and in carr supplies and emigrants to it. The island for the employment of several million of peo-The soil would soon fall into the hands would have been encouraged, the emar pated race of the south would have found here a congenial home, where their civil labor would be much sought after. The poorest among them could have found means to go there and escape the cases of great opression and cruelties such as have been prac-Whole communities would have sought the conclusion that in some instances the withholding of appropriations will prove an expensive economy, and that the small restriction is a second to the government to which such naturalized to the government to which such naturalized citizens have formerly owed allegiance, as tenchment secured by a change of grade in certain diplomatic posts is not an adequate consideration for the influence and important consideration for the influence and important providing how expensive economy, and that the small restriction which such naturalized to the government to which such naturalized citizens have formerly owed allegiance, as well as to the United States, that certain fixed and definite rules should be adopted governing such cases, and providing how expensive economy and that the small restriction was a section of this territory would have expensive of their respective of stamps to the auditor of stamps cancelled.

A few postmasters in the southern States on pain of sending them elsewhere. I do not present these views now as a recommendation of their respective of stamps to the government to which such naturalized citizens have formerly owed allegiance, as well as to the United States, that certain fixed and definite rules should be adopted governing such cases, and providing how expensive economy, and that the small restriction which such as the such cases are commendation of the southern states of the such as the such cases. The providing how expensive economy and that the small restriction which such as a secretarized from the such as a sec tion with the postal service, and have special- tion, but I do refer to it to vindicate my pre-

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